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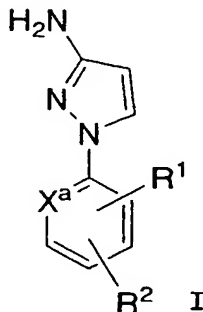
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(54) Title: **PROCESS FOR MAKING PYRAZOLE COMPOUNDS**

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a process for making pyrazole compounds of formula I.

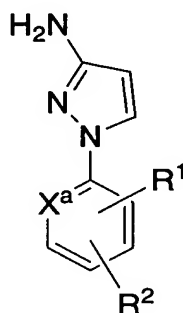


## DESCRIPTION

## PROCESS FOR MAKING PYRAZOLE COMPOUNDS

5 Technical Field

The present invention provides a process for preparing compounds of structural formula I

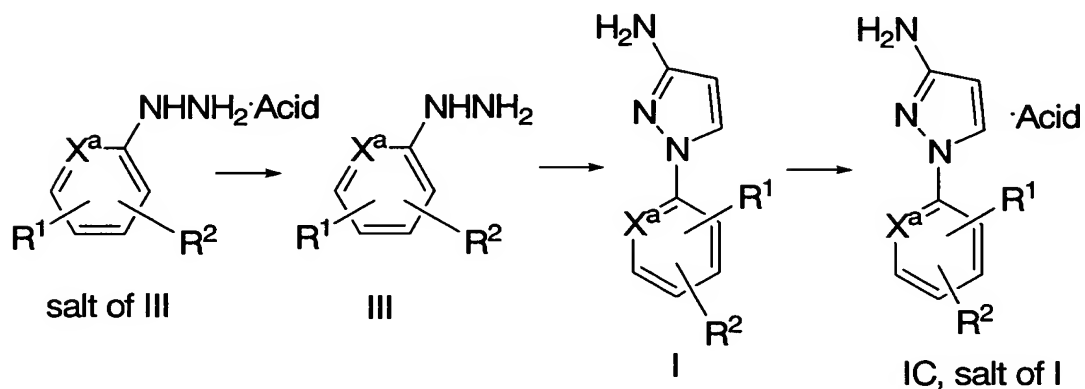


I

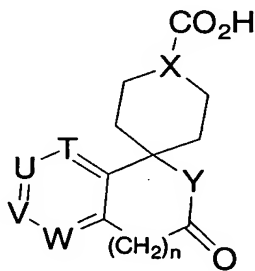
10 The process involves converting an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl hydrazine salt, or an unsubstituted or substituted pyridine hydrazine salt, of formula III, such as the hydrochloride salt IIIA, into the free phenyl hydrazine III', or the free pyridyl hydrazine III, with a base. Alternatively, the  
15 process may start with the free phenyl hydrazine III', or the free pyridyl hydrazine III. The free phenyl hydrazine III', or the free pyridyl hydrazine III, is then reacted with an acrylonitrile to form the unsubstituted or substituted phenyl pyrazole, or unsubstituted or substituted pyridyl pyrazole, of formula I. The  
20 pyrazole of formula I may be treated with an acid to form the pyrazole salt of general formula IC, wherein X<sup>a</sup> is CH, CR<sup>1</sup>, CR<sup>2</sup> or nitrogen.

Scheme A illustrates the preparation of pyrazoles of formula I, and salts thereof as exemplified by IC, wherein  $X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen.

Scheme A



Reacting the pyrazole I, or the pyrazole salt IC, with a spirolactone of formula IV gives spirolactone amides of general structural formula II.

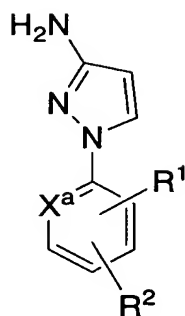


IV

10

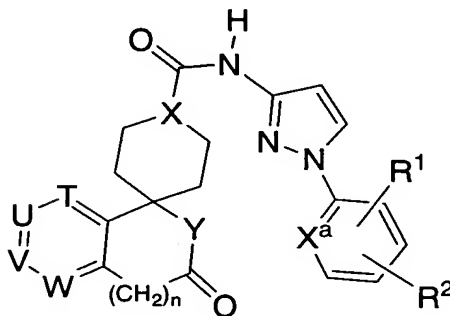
### Background Art

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of the pyrazole of formula I.



I

The compounds of formula I are intermediates useful for the preparation of the spirolactone compounds of formula II.



II

The compounds of formula II, along with their use as NPY5 antagonists for treating bulimia, obesity or diabetes, were disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,335,345, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, and in WO 01/14376 (published on 3/02/01). The compounds of formula II are also useful as agents for the treatment of various diseases related to NPY, including, but not limited to, cardiovascular disorders, such as hypertension, nephropathy, heart disease, vasospasm, arteriosclerosis and the like, central nervous system disorders, such as bulimia, depression, anxiety, seizure, epilepsy, dementia, pain, alcoholism, drug withdrawal and the like, metabolic

diseases such as obesity, diabetes, hormone abnormality, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia and the like, sexual and reproductive dysfunction, gastrointestinal disorder, respiratory disorder, inflammation or glaucoma, and the like.

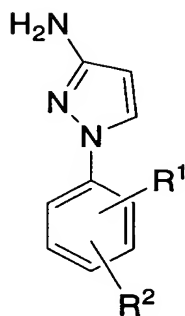
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U.S. Patent No. 6,335,345, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, and WO 01/14376, describe a process for preparing the compounds of formula II.

Processes for the preparation of 1-phenylpyrazol-3-amine by  
10 reacting a phenylhydrazine with 2-chloro-acrylonitrile, 3-chloroacrylonitrile, 2,3-dichloro-propanenitrile, or 2,3-dibromopropanenitrile are described in the Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry, vol. 19, pp.1265 and 1267 (1982). However, for the reactions utilizing 2-chloroacrylonitrile,  
15 2,3-dichloropropanenitrile, and 2,3-dibromopropanenitrile, the yield of the 1-phenylpyrazol-3-amine is very low. Additionally, the 3-chloroacrylonitrile starting material is very difficult to prepare.

## 20 Disclosure of Invention

By this invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of structural formula I', or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof,



I'

wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- 15 (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,
- (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,
- 20 and
- (16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

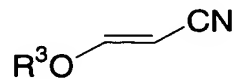
- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (a) halogen,
- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- 15 (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl;

comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming a hydrazine solution;
- 20 (b) adding a compound of formula V



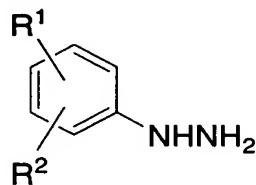
V

wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- 25 (1) lower alkyl,
- (2) aryl, and
- (3) -CH<sub>2</sub>aryl,

to the hydrazine solution of step (a) to form a mixture; and  
(c) heating the mixture of step (b) to a temperature between  
about 50°C to about 100°C;  
to afford the compound I', or a salt, hydrate or  
polymorph thereof.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the hydrazine  
solution of step (a) is formed by dissolving a compound of formula  
III'



III'

in a solvent.

In one class of this embodiment, the solvent is selected  
from the group consisting of

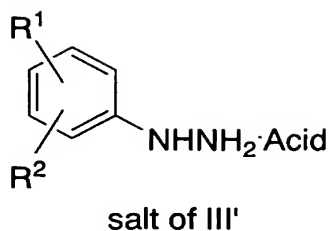
- (a) C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol;
- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and
- (d) dimethylformamide,

or a mixture thereof.

In one subclass of this class, the solvent is ethanol. In  
another subclass, the solvent is toluene-ethanol.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the  
hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by treating a salt of  
a compound of formula III'





with a base in a solvent.

In one class of this embodiment, the solvent is selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (a) C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol;
- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and
- (d) dimethylformamide,

or a mixture thereof.

- 10 In a subclass of this class, the solvent is ethanol. In another subclass of this class, the solvent is toluene-ethanol or tert-butanol.

- 15 In another class of this embodiment, the salt of the compound of formula III' is selected from the group consisting of hydrochloride salt, hydrobromide salt, dihydrobromide salt, mesylate salt, tosylate salt, besylate salt and sulfate salt. In a subclass of this class, the salt of the compound of formula III' is a hydrochloride salt.

- 20 In another class of this embodiment, the base is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) sodium ethoxide,
- (b) sodium methoxide,
- (c) lower alkylamine,
- 25 (d) 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene,

- (e) potassium *t*-butoxide, and
- (f) sodium hydroxide.

In a subclass of this class, the base is sodium ethoxide.

5

In another embodiment,  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl. In a class of this embodiment,  $R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of:  $-CH_3$ ,  $-CH_2CH_3$ ,  $-(CH_2)_2CH_3$ ,  $-CH(CH_3)_2$ ,  $-(CH_2)_3CH_3$ , and  $-C(CH_3)_3$ . In a subclass of this class,

10  $R^3$  is  $-CH_2CH_3$ .

In another embodiment of the present invention, in the step (b) the amount of the compound of the formula V relative to that of a hydrazine is preferably about 0.8 to 1.8 in terms of molar ratio.

15

In another embodiment of the present invention, step (c) is aged for a period of about 2 hours to 48 hours, preferably about 4 hours to 48 hours. In a class of this embodiment, step (c) is aged for a period of about 2 to 30 hours, preferably about 10 to

20 30 hours.

In another embodiment of this invention, the process further comprises step (d) of isolating the compound of formula I'.

25

In another embodiment of this invention,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) lower alkyl,

- (4) halo(lower)alkyl,  
(5) lower alkenyl,  
(6) lower alkanoyl,  
(7) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
5 and

(8) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) aryl, and  
10 (2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,  
(b) cyano,  
15 (c) lower alkyl,  
(d) halo(lower)alkyl,  
(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,  
(f) hydroxy,  
(g) lower alkoxy,  
20 (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,  
(i) lower alkylamino,  
(j) di-lower alkylamino,  
(k) lower alkanoyl, and  
(l) aryl.

25 In a class of this embodiment, R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,  
(2) 2-fluoro,

- (3) 3-fluoro,  
(4) 4-fluoro,  
(5) 5-fluoro,  
(6) 2-chloro,  
5 (7) 3-chloro,  
(8) 4-chloro,  
(9) 2-difluoromethoxy,  
(10) 3-difluoromethoxy,  
(11) 2-methyl,  
10 (12) 2-pyridyl,  
(13) 2-quinolyl, and  
(14) 3-quinolyl.

In a subclass of this class,  $R^1$  is hydrogen and  $R^2$  is selected  
15 from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,  
(2) 2-fluoro,  
(3) 3-fluoro, and  
(4) 4-fluoro.

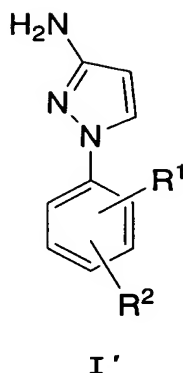
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In another subclass of this class, both  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are hydrogen.

In another subclass of this class,  $R^1$  is hydrogen and  $R^2$  is 2-fluoro.

25 In yet another subclass of this class,  $R^1$  is hydrogen and  $R^2$  is 4-fluoro.

In another embodiment of this invention, the process further comprises the step (e) of treating the compound of formula I'



with an acid to form a salt.

5           In one class of this embodiment, the acid of step (e) is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, benzenesulfonic acid, and  
10 methanesulfonic acid, or a mixture thereof.

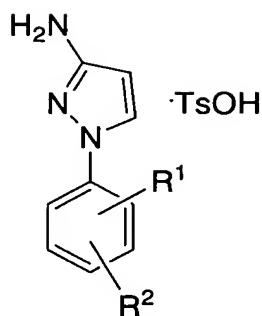
          In one subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid  
15 monohydrate, and benzenesulfonic acid or mixture thereof.

          In another subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is hydrochloric acid.

          In yet another subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate.

20

          In another class of this embodiment, the salt formed is the *p*-toluenesulfonic acid salt of formula IA', or a hydrate or polymorph thereof,



IA'

wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- 15 (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,
- (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,
- 20 and
- (16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

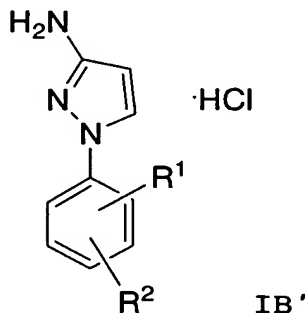
wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein  $\text{Ar}^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (a) halogen,
- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- 15 (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl.

In yet another class of this embodiment, the salt formed is the hydrochloric acid salt of formula IB', or a hydrate or  
20 polymorph thereof,



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

(1) hydrogen,

(2) halogen,

(3) nitro,

(4) lower alkyl,

5 (5) halo(lower)alkyl,

(6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

(7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,

(8) lower alkenyl,

(9) lower alkoxy,

10 (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,

(11) lower alkylthio,

(12) carboxyl,

(13) lower alkanoyl,

(14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,

15 (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and

(16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

20 (1) aryl, and

(2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
selected from the group consisting of

(a) halogen,

25 (b) cyano,

(c) lower alkyl,

(d) halo(lower)alkyl,

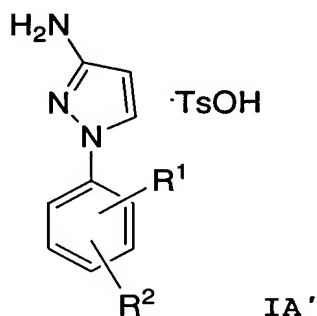
(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

(f) hydroxy,



- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound of formula IA'



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,

(12) carboxyl,

(13) lower alkanoyl,

(14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,

(15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
5 and

(16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

(1) aryl, and

10 (2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
selected from the group consisting of

(a) halogen,

(b) cyano,

15 (c) lower alkyl,

(d) halo(lower)alkyl,

(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

(f) hydroxy,

(g) lower alkoxy,

20 (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,

(i) lower alkylamino,

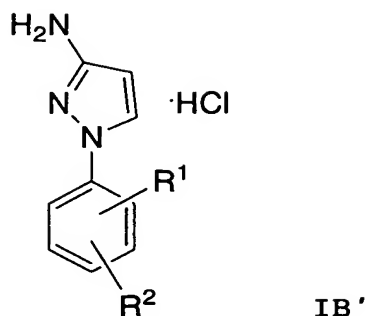
(j) di-lower alkylamino,

(k) lower alkanoyl, and

(l) aryl,

25 or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound of  
formula IB'



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 5       (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 10      (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- 15      (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxy carbonyl,
- (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
            and
- 20      (16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
            consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and  
wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of
- (1) aryl, and

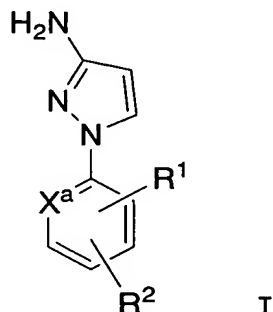
## (2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,
- 5 (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (f) hydroxy,
- 10 (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- 15 (l) aryl,

or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a process for the preparation of a compound of structural formula I, or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof,



wherein

X<sup>a</sup> is CH, CR<sup>1</sup>, CR<sup>2</sup> or nitrogen;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- 5 (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- 15 (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,
- (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and
- (16)  $-Q-Ar^2$ , wherein Q is selected from the group  
20 consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein  $Ar^2$  is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

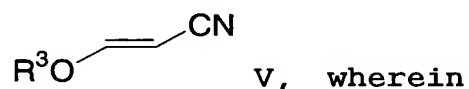
wherein  $Ar^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
25 selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,
- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,

- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl;

comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming a hydrazine solution;
- (b) adding a compound of formula V



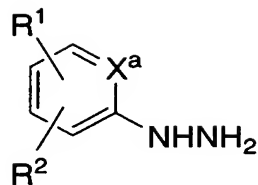
$\text{R}^3$  is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) lower alkyl,
- (2) aryl, and
- (3)  $-\text{CH}_2\text{aryl}$ ,

to the hydrazine solution of step (a) to form a mixture;  
and

- (c) heating the mixture of step (b) to a temperature between about  $50^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ ;  
to afford the compound I, or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by dissolving a compound of formula III



III

in a solvent.

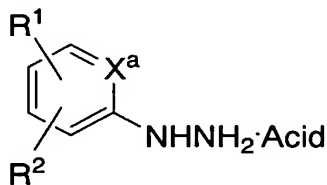
In one class of this embodiment, the solvent is selected from the group consisting of

- 5 (a) C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol;
- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and
- (d) dimethylformamide,

or a mixture thereof.

10 In one subclass of this class, the solvent is ethanol. In another subclass, the solvent is *tert*-butanol or toluene-ethanol.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by treating a salt of  
15 a compound of formula III,



salt of III

with a base in a solvent.

In one class of this embodiment, the solvent is selected from the group consisting of

- 20 (a) C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol;

- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and
- (d) dimethylformamide,

or a mixture thereof.

5           In a subclass of this class, the solvent is ethanol. In another subclass of this class, the solvent is *tert*-butanol.

          In another class of this embodiment, the base is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) sodium ethoxide,
- 10       (b) sodium methoxide,
- (c) lower alkylamine,
- (d) 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene,
- (e) potassium *t*-butoxide, and
- (f) sodium hydroxide.

15

          In a subclass of this class, the base is potassium *tert*-butoxide.

          In another class of this embodiment, the salt of the compound of formula III is selected from the group consisting of  
20       hydrochloride salt, hydrobromide salt, dihydrobromide salt, mesylate salt, tosylate salt, besylate salt and sulfate salt. In a subclass of this class, the salt of the compound of formula III is a hydrochloride salt.

25           In another embodiment, R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl. In a class of this embodiment, R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, and -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. In a subclass of this class, R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>.



In another embodiment of the present invention, in the step (b) the amount of the compound of the formula V relative to that of a hydrazine is preferably about 0.8 to 1.8 in terms of molar ratio.

5

In another embodiment of the present invention, step (c) is aged for a period of about 2 hours to 48 hours. In a class of this embodiment, step (c) is aged for a period of about 2 to 5 hours.

10 In another embodiment of this invention, the process further comprises step (d) of isolating the compound of formula I.

In another embodiment of this invention,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 15 (2) halogen,
- (3) lower alkyl,
- (4) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (5) lower alkenyl,
- (6) lower alkanoyl,
- 20 (7) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo, and
- (8)  $-Q-Ar^2$ , wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein  $Ar^2$  is selected from the group consisting of

- 25 (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

wherein  $Ar^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,

- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 5 (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- 10 (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl.

In a class of this embodiment, R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- 15 (1) hydrogen,
- (2) 2-fluoro,
- (3) 3-fluoro,
- (4) 4-fluoro,
- (5) 5-fluoro,
- 20 (6) 2-chloro,
- (7) 3-chloro,
- (8) 4-chloro,
- (9) 2-difluoromethoxy,
- (10) 3-difluoromethoxy,
- 25 (11) 2-methyl,
- (12) 2-pyridyl,
- (13) 2-quinolyl, and
- (14) 3-quinolyl.

In a subclass of this class, R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is selected

from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) 2-fluoro,
- (3) 3-fluoro, and
- (4) 4-fluoro.

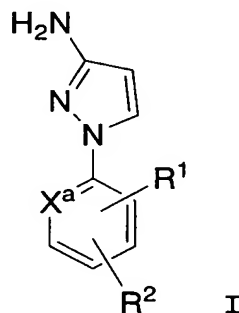
In another subclass of this class, both  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are hydrogen.

In another subclass of this class,  $R^1$  is hydrogen and  $R^2$  is 2-fluoro.

In yet another subclass of this class,  $R^1$  is hydrogen and  $R^2$  is 4-fluoro.

In another embodiment of this invention, the process further comprises the step (e) of treating the compound of formula

I



with an acid to form a salt.

In one class of this embodiment, the acid of step (e) is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, benzenesulfonic acid, and methane sulfonic acid, or a mixture thereof.

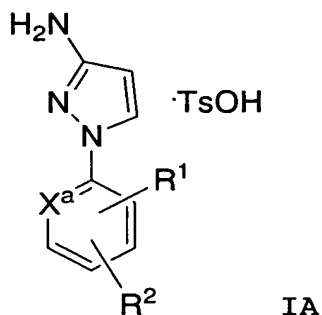
In one subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is

selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and benzenesulfonic acid, or a mixture thereof.

5 In another subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is hydrochloric acid.

In yet another subclass of this class, the acid of step (e) is *p*-toluene sulfonic acid monohydrate.

10 In another class of this embodiment, the salt formed is the *p*-toluenesulfonic acid salt of formula IA, or a hydrate or polymorph thereof,



wherein

$X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen;

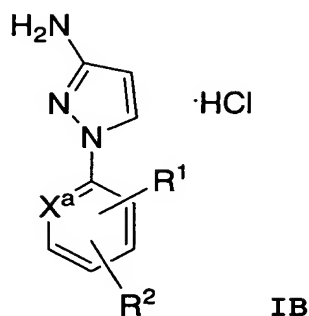
15  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- 20 (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,

- (8) lower alkenyl,  
 (9) lower alkoxy,  
 (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,  
 (11) lower alkylthio,  
 5 (12) carboxyl,  
 (13) lower alkanoyl,  
 (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,  
 (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
 and  
 10 (16)  $-Q-Ar^2$ , wherein Q is selected from the group  
 consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and  
 wherein  $Ar^2$  is selected from the group consisting of  
 (1) aryl, and  
 (2) heteroaryl,  
 15 wherein  $Ar^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
 selected from the group consisting of  
 (a) halogen,  
 (b) cyano,  
 (c) lower alkyl,  
 20 (d) halo(lower)alkyl,  
 (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,  
 (f) hydroxy,  
 (g) lower alkoxy,  
 (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,  
 25 (i) lower alkylamino,  
 (j) di-lower alkylamino,  
 (k) lower alkanoyl, and  
 (l) aryl.

In yet another class of this embodiment, the salt formed

is the hydrochloric acid salt of formula IB, or a hydrate or polymorph thereof,



wherein

5         $X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- 10        (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- 15        (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- 20        (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,

(15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and

(16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

5 wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

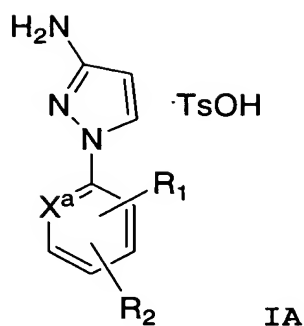
(1) aryl, and

(2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
selected from the group consisting of

- 10 (a) halogen,  
(b) cyano,  
(c) lower alkyl,  
(d) halo(lower)alkyl,  
(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,  
15 (f) hydroxy,  
(g) lower alkoxy,  
(h) halo(lower)alkoxy,  
(i) lower alkylamino,  
(j) di-lower alkylamino,  
20 (k) lower alkanoyl, and  
(l) aryl.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound of  
formula IA



wherein

$X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group  
 5 consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- 10 (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- 15 (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,
- 20 (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
 and
- (16)  $-Q-Ar^2$ , wherein Q is selected from the group  
 consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and



wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

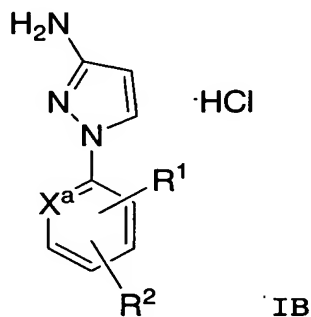
wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent

5 selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,
- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- 15 (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl,

or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound of  
20 formula IB



wherein

$X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 5 (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 10 (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- 15 (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,
- (15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and
- 20 (16)  $-Q-Ar^2$ , wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein  $Ar^2$  is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) aryl, and
- (2) heteroaryl,

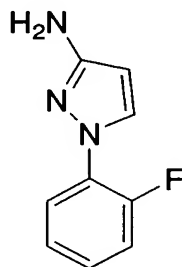
25 wherein  $Ar^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent  
selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,
- (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,

- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (f) hydroxy,
- (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- (l) aryl,

5 or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

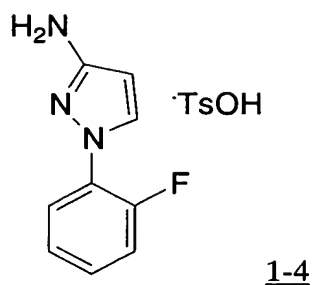
By this invention, there is also provided a compound of formula 1-3



1-3

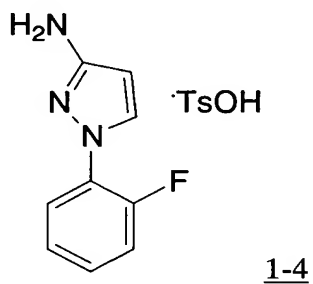
15 or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound of formula 1-4

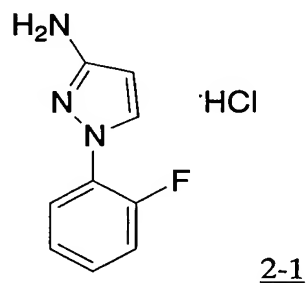


or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a crystalline form  
5 of the tosylate salt of compound 1-4

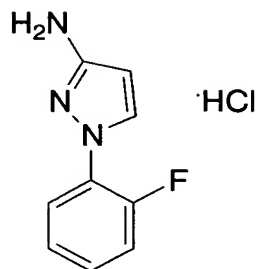


By this invention, there is also provided a compound of 2-1



10 or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

By this invention, there is also provided a compound which  
is a crystalline form of the hydrochloride salt of compound 2-1



2-1

The compounds in the processes of the present invention include stereoisomers, such as optical isomers, diastereomers and geometrical isomers, or tautomers depending on the mode of substitution. The present invention is meant to comprehend all such isomeric forms of the compounds in the compositions of the present invention, and their mixtures. All hydrates, solvates and polymorphic crystalline forms of the above-described compounds and their use, including their use in the processes of the instant invention, are encompassed within scope of the instant invention.

"Halogen" refers to fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom and iodine atom.

"C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol" refers to methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, isobutanol, sec-butanol and tert-butanol, and the like.

"Lower alkyl" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, and the like.

"Halo(lower)alkyl" refers to the aforesaid lower alkyl substituted with 1 or more than 2, preferably 1 to 3 aforesaid halogen atoms identically or differently at the substitutable,

arbitrary positions, for example, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 1,2-difluoroethyl, chloromethyl, 2-chloroethyl, 1,2-dichloroethyl, bromomethyl, iodomethyl, and the like.

5 "Hydroxy(lower)alkyl" refers to the aforesaid lower alkyl substituted with 1 or more than 2, preferably 1 or 2 hydroxy groups at the substitutable, arbitrary positions, for example, hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl, 1,2-dihydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, and the like.

10 "Cyclo(lower)alkyl" refers to a cycloalkyl group of C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like.

"Lower alkenyl" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkenyl group of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, for example, vinyl, 1-propenyl, 15 2-propenyl, isopropenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 1-butenyl, 1-methyl-2-propenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, 1-ethyl-1-ethenyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 4-pentenyl, and the like.

"Lower alkoxy" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkoxy group of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 20 isopropoxy, butoxy, sec-butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, and the like.

"Halo(lower)alkoxy" refers to the aforesaid lower alkoxy substituted with 1 or more than 2, preferably 1 to 3 aforesaid 25 halogen atoms identically or differently at the substitutable, arbitrary positions, for example, fluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 1,2-difluoroethoxy, chloromethoxy, 2-chloroethoxy, 1,2-dichloroethoxy, bromomethoxy, iodomethoxy, and the like.

"Lower alkylthio" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkylthio group of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>, for example, methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, sec-butylthio, isobutylthio, tert-butylthio, pentylthio, isopentylthio, 5 hexylthio, isoheptylthio, and the like.

"Lower alkylamine" refers to an amine which is mono-, di- or trisubstituted with a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub>, for example, methylamine, ethylamine, propylamine, isopropylamine, butylamine, sec-butylamine, isobutylamine, 10 tert-butylamine, dimethyl amine, trimethyl amine, diethyl amine, triethyl amine, diisopropylethyl amine, and the like.

"Lower alkanoyl" refers to an alkanoyl group containing the aforesaid lower alkyl, that is, an alkanoyl group of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>7</sub>, for example acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, valeryl, 15 isovaleryl, pivaloyl, and the like.

"Lower alkoxy carbonyl" refers to an alkoxy carbonyl group containing the aforesaid lower alkoxy, that is, an alkoxy carbonyl group of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>7</sub>, for example, methoxy carbonyl, ethoxy carbonyl, propoxy carbonyl, isopropoxy carbonyl, butoxy carbonyl, 20 isobutoxy carbonyl, tert-butoxy carbonyl, pentyloxy carbonyl, and the like.

"Lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo" refers to a straight- or branched-chain alkylene group of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> which may be substituted with 1 or more than 2, preferably 1 oxo group 25 at a substitutable, arbitrary position, for example, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 1-oxoethylene, 1-oxotrimethylene, 2-oxotrimethylene, 1-oxotetramethylene, 2-oxotetramethylene, and the like. The above alkylene group is formed by combining R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, taken

together.

"Aryl" includes phenyl, naphthyl, and the like.

"Heteroaryl" refers to 5- or 6-membered monocyclic heteroaromatic group which contains 1 or more than 2, preferably 1 to 3 hetero atoms identically or differently selected from the group consisting of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom and sulfur atom; or condensed heteroaromatic group, where the aforesaid monocyclic heteroaromatic group is condensed with the aforesaid aryl group, or with the identified or different aforesaid monocyclic heteroaromatic group each other, for example, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, phthalazyl, naphthylidiny, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, pyrido[3,2-b]pyridyl, and the like.

"Lower alkylamino" refers to an amino group mono-substituted with the aforesaid lower alkyl, for example, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, butylamino, sec-butylamino, tert-butylamino, and the like.

"Di-lower alkylamino" refers to an amino group di-substituted with identical or different aforesaid lower alkyl, for example, dimethylamino, diethylamino, ethylmethylamino, dipropylamino, methylpropylamino, diisopropylamino, and the like.



In order to disclose the aforesaid compounds of the general formula I more detailed, the various symbols used in the formula I are explained in more detail by the use of preferred embodiments.

"Aryl or heteroaryl which may be substituted, the  
 5 substituent being selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, cyclo(lower)alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkylthio, carboxyl, lower alkanoyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylene optionally substituted with  
 10 oxo, and a group represented by formula of  $-Q-Ar^2$ " refers to unsubstituted aforesaid aryl or aforesaid heteroaryl, or the aforesaid aryl or aforesaid heteroaryl which has substituent(s) at the substitutable, arbitrary position(s). The aforesaid substituent can be, identically or differently, one or more than  
 15 2, preferably 1 or 2 selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, cyclo(lower)alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkylthio, carboxyl, lower alkanoyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkylene optionally substituted with  
 20 oxo, and a group of formula:  $-Q-Ar^2$ .

Halogen atom as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, fluorine atom, chlorine atom, and the like.

Lower alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, and the like.

25 Halo(lower)alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, and the like.

Hydroxy(lower)alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl, and the like.

Cyclo(lower)alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, and the like.

Lower alkenyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, and the  
5 like.

Lower alkoxy as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methoxy, ethoxy, and the like.

Halo(lower)alkoxy as the aforesaid substituents includes, preferably, fluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy,  
10 and the like.

Lower alkylthio as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methylthio, ethylthio, and the like.

Lower alkanoyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, acetyl, propionyl, and the like.

15 Lower alkoxycarbonyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, and the like.

Lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, 1-oxotetramethylene, and the like.

20 In a group of formula:  $-Q-Ar^2$  as the aforesaid substituent,  $Ar^2$  represents aryl or heteroaryl which may be substituted, the substituent being selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkylamino,  
25 di-lower alkylamino, lower alkanoyl and aryl;  
Q represents a single bond or carbonyl.

"Aryl or heteroaryl which may be substituted, the substituent being selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkanoyl and aryl" refers to unsubstituted aforesaid aryl or aforesaid heteroaryl, or the aforesaid aryl or aforesaid heteroaryl which has substituent(s) at the substitutable, arbitrary position(s). The aforesaid substituent can be, identically or differently, one or not less than 2, preferably 1 or 2 selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower alkanoyl and aryl.

Halogen atom as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, fluorine atom, chlorine atom, and the like.

Lower alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, and the like.

Halo(lower)alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, and the like.

Hydroxy(lower)alkyl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl, and the like.

Lower alkoxy as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methoxy, ethoxy, and the like.

Halo(lower)alkoxy as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, fluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, and the like.

Lower alkylamino as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, methylamino, ethylamino, and the like.

Di-lower alkylamino as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, dimethylamino, diethylamino, and the like.

Lower alkanoyl as the aforesaid substituent includes,

preferably, acetyl, propionyl, and the like.

Aryl as the aforesaid substituent includes, preferably, phenyl, and the like.

The substituent(s) of Ar<sup>2</sup> include, preferably, halogen,  
 5 cyano, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, hydroxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, and the like.

Aryl in Ar<sup>2</sup> includes, preferably, phenyl, and the like and heteroaryl includes imidazolyl, pyridyl, benzofuranyl, quinolyl, and the like.

10 Consequently, a group of formula: -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup> includes, for example, phenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2,3-difluorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-difluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 4-cyanophenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl,  
 15 4-methylphenyl, 2-fluoro-5-methylphenyl, 3-fluoromethylphenyl, 2-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3-fluoro-5-methoxyphenyl, 3-fluoromethoxyphenyl, 3-difluoromethoxyphenyl,  
 20 3-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl, 3-hydroxymethylphenyl, 3-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl, 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-imidazolyl, 1-ethyl-2-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-ethyl-4-pyridyl, 4-pyrimidinyl,  
 25 5-pyrimidinyl, 4-benzo[b]furanyl, 5-benzo[b]furanyl, 7-benzo[b]furanyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 4-quinolyl, 5-quinolyl, 6-quinolyl, 8-quinolyl, benzoyl, 2-pyridylcarbonyl, and the like, and preferably, phenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 3,5-difluorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl,

4-chlorophenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 3-trifluoromethylphenyl,  
 3-difluoromethoxyphenyl, 3-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl,  
 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 1-ethyl-2-imidazolyl,  
 2-pyridyl, 7-benzo[b]furanyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, benzoyl,  
 5 2-pyridylcarbonyl, and the like.

The salts of compounds of formula I, including, but not limited to, compounds of formula IA, IB, and IC, refer to the pharmaceutically acceptable and common salts, for example, base addition salt to carboxyl group when the compound has a carboxyl  
 10 group, or acid addition salt to amino or basic heterocyclyl when the compound has an amino or basic heterocyclyl group, and the like.

The base addition salts include salts with alkali metals (including, but not limited to, sodium, potassium); alkaline  
 15 earth metals (including, but not limited to, calcium, magnesium); ammonium or organic amines (including, but not limited to, trimethylamine, triethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, procaine, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine), and the like.

20 The acid addition salts include salts with inorganic acids (including, but not limited to, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, perchloric acid), organic acids (including, but not limited to, acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid,  
 25 trifluoroacetic acid, acetic acid), sulfonic acids (including, but not limited to, methanesulfonic acid, isethionic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, p-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, camphor sulfonic acid), and the like.

Polymorphism can be defined as the ability of the same chemical substance to exist in different crystalline structures. The different structures are referred to as polymorphs, polymorphic modifications or forms. The pyrazole tosylate salt 1-4 has been found it exist in at least two polymorphic nonsolvated forms, Form A and Form B, each of which can be formed by careful control of the crystallization conditions.

In the schemes and examples below, various reagent symbols and abbreviations have the following meanings:

	AcOEt or EtOAc:	ethyl acetate
	tBuOH:	tert-butanol
	tert-BuOH:	tert-butanol
	DBU:	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
15	EtOH:	ethanol
	g:	grams
	IPAC:	isopropyl acetate
	HCl:	hydrochloric acid
	HPLC:	high pressure liquid chromatography
20	KOtBu:	potassium tert-butoxide
	NaCl:	sodium chloride
	NaHCO <sub>3</sub> :	sodium bicarbonate
	NaOEt:	sodium ethoxide
	NaOH:	sodium hydroxide
25	mL:	milliliter
	mmol:	millimole
	mol:	moles/liter
	MTBE:	methyl t-butyl ether
	THF:	tetrahydrofuran

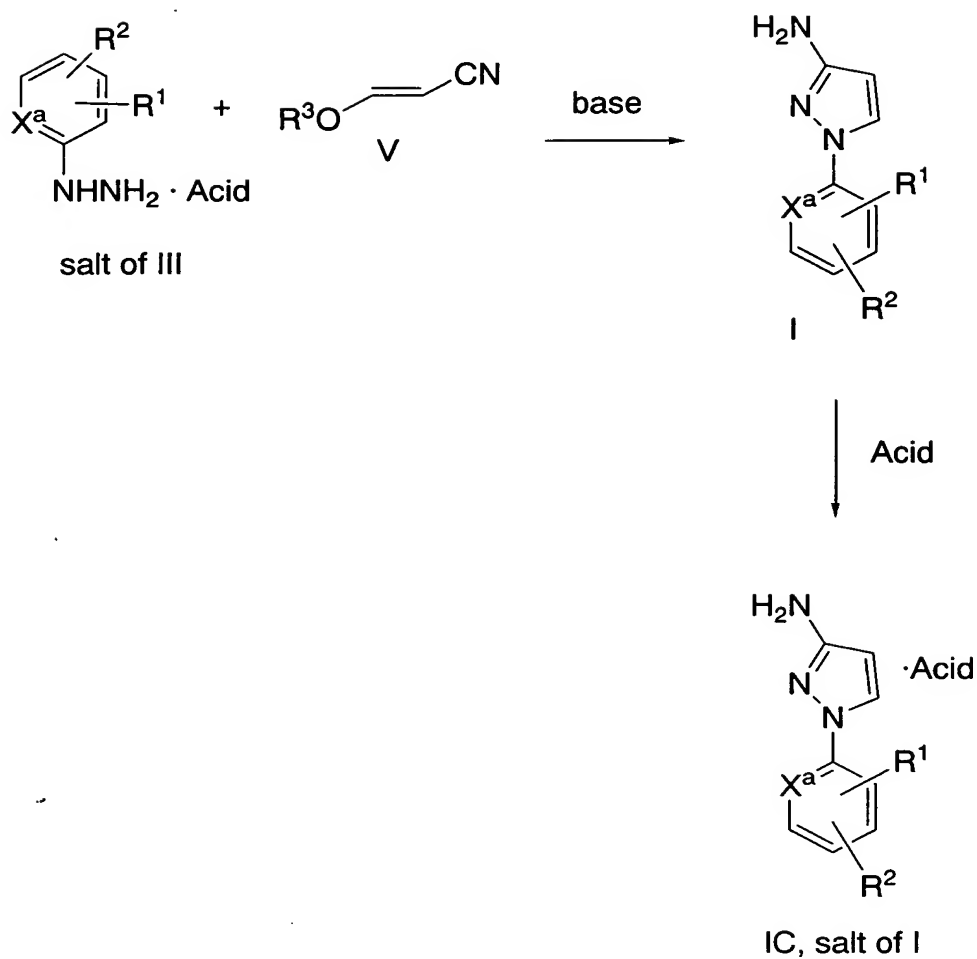
TsOH: *p*-toluenesulfonic acid  
TsOH·H<sub>2</sub>O: *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate

The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by  
5 employing the following General Scheme, which shows one  
embodiment of the present invention wherein a 2-fluorophenyl-  
hydrazine salt of compound III is reacted with an acrylonitrile  
of formula V. The pyrazole compounds of formula I, and salts and  
polymorphs thereof, are prepared from commercially available  
10 starting materials, such as 2-fluorophenylhydrazine  
hydrochloride 1-1, and ethoxyacrylonitrile 1-2, as shown in  
Example 1 and 2.

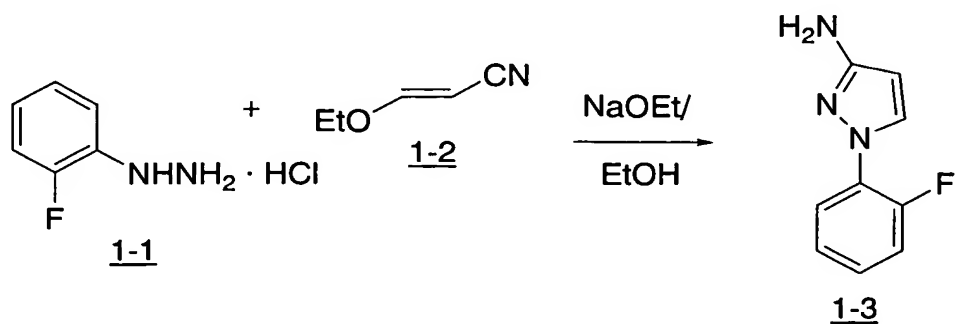
#### Examples

15 The following examples are provided to illustrate the  
invention and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of  
the invention in any manner.

## GENERAL SCHEME



## EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine Tosylate5 1-4



Step A: Preparation of 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine 1-3

To a suspension of the 2-fluorophenylhydrazine hydrochloride 1-1 (50 g, JEMCO, Inc.) in EtOH (300 mL) was added  
5 20 weight % NaOEt in EtOH (292.97 g, Nihon Soda). The ethoxyacrylonitrile 1-2 (53.76 g, Degussa) was then added at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was warmed to about 82°C and aged for 20 to 28 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature. To the batch was added water (250 mL,  
10 5 volumes) and 6N HCl to adjust the mixture to a pH between about 2.9 - 3.1. The resulting aqueous EtOH solution was stirred at 20°C to 25°C for 1 to 2 hours. After treatment with 5N NaOH to adjust the solution to a pH of about 6.5 to 8.0, the reaction mixture was concentrated to circa 600 mL (12 volumes), then IPAC  
15 (750 mL) was added. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with 10% aqueous NaCl (200 mL). Activated carbon (Sirasagi P, 1.75g, 3.5 weigh % to 2-fluorophenylhydrazine HCl) was added to the resulting solution at ambient temperature. After 1 to 20 hours treatment of the activated carbon, the cake  
20 was washed with IPAC (4 volumes to a weight % to 2-fluorophenylhydrazine HCl, 200mL). The combined organic layers were concentrated to about 410 - 510 mL (10 - 12.5 volumes to assay gram of pyrazole 1-3) to give 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine 1-3.

Selected Signals  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.84 (d,  $J=2.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd,  $J=8.2, 1.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.34 (ddd,  $J=11.1, 7.9, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.14 (m, 2H), 5.77 (d,  $J=2.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.10 (brs, 2H).

Compound 1-3 is also characterized by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The DSC curve for compound 1-3 is characterized by an endotherm with a peak temperature of  $46.98^\circ\text{C} + 2^\circ\text{C}$ , when obtained under the following measurement conditions:

Appratus: DSC 2920(TA Instruments)

Sample cell: 60 microliter Hasteroy B closed cell  
(KASEN Engineering Co., Ltd.)

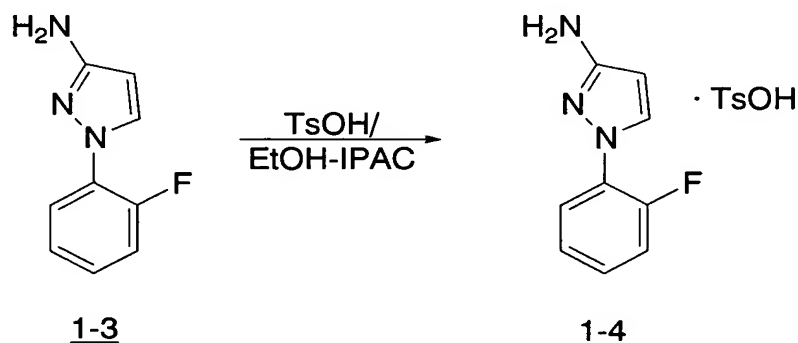
Lamp:  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min.}$  (ambient -  $300^\circ\text{C}$ )

Atmosphere:

in cell: atomospheric pressure

out cell: atomospheric pressure.

Step B: Preparation of the Tosylate Salt 1-4



Pyrazole tosylate (0.5 weight % to assay grams of pyrazole, 105 mg, form-II) was added to the reaction mixture as seed. TsOH·H<sub>2</sub>O (27.07 g 142.32 mmol, 1.2 equivalents to assay % of

pyrazole 1-3) in EtOH (67.2 mL) was added to the solution of compound 1-3, from step A, over 3 hours, followed by IPAC (2.5 volumes to assay grams of pyrazole, 52.5 mL) over 1 hour at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for about 14 to 17 hours.

5 The batch was cooled to 0°C, aged for 2 hours and then filtered. The cake was washed with EtOH-IPAC (1:9, 84 mL), IPAC (84 mL), and then dried *in vacuo* at 30°C to give the pyrazole tosylate salt 1-4 (Form-II crystal).

10 Selected Signals: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.68 (brs, 3H), 8.24 (dd, J=2.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.42 (m, 4H), 7.37 (dd, J=7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H)~

15 Instead of seeding form-II crystals, form-I crystal seeding and the above treatment gave the form-I crystal of pyrazole tosylate.

#### Crystal Form-I

20 The prepared 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate salt 1-4 (Form-II crystal, 1 g) was stirred in EtOH-MTBE (1:4.5 mixture, 20.1 mL) at room temperature for 23 hours. The crystal was filtered and washed with MTBE to give 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate salt 1-4 (Form-I  
25 crystal, 95%).

#### Crystal Form-II

To a solution of crude 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine 1-3 (3.42 g, 18.29 mmol) in EtOH (13.7 mL) was added

p-toluenesulfonic acid (4.41 g, 23.2 mmol) in EtOH (11 mL), and then dropwise MTBE (8.6 mL) over 0.5 h at room temperature. The seed (pyrazole tosylate, form I crystal, 0.25 weight % to assay grams of pyrazole) was added then aged at this temperature for 5 0.5 h. To this slurry was added additional MTBE (103 mL) over 3.0 hours and stirred for 13 hours at room temperature. The crystal was filtered and washed with MTBE-EtOH (9:1, 27.4 mL) to give 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate salt 1-4 (Form-II crystal, 58%).

10

The following powder X-ray diffraction analysis data in Tables 1, 2 and 3 were measured by RINT1100 (manufactured by Rigaku International Corporation) and analysis methods were as follows:

X-ray radiation source: Cu,

15 tube voltage: 40 KV,

tube current: 30 mA,

monochromater: automatic monochromater

monoreceiving slit: 0.60 mm

goniometer: wide angle goniometer,

20 scan step: 0.02 degrees,

scan speed: 2.00 degrees/minute,

divergence slit (DS): 1 degree,

scattering slit: 1 degree,

receiving slit (RS): 0.15 millimeter,

25 measured temperature: ambient temperature.

Table 1. Powder X-ray diffraction:

1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine Tosylate 1-4, Crystal  
Form-I

	<u>2<math>\theta</math>(2 theta)(degrees)</u>	<u>Intensity(cps)</u>
	5.020	573
	7.700	183
	9.400	617
5	9.600	642
	13.300	116
	14.240	2230
	14.500	973
	14.660	2589
10	14.920	140
	15.400	262
	15.900	2225
	16.020	2582
	17.140	198
15	19.180	805
	19.460	1358
	20.020	6311
	21.360	476
	21.680	1705
20	22.840	1142
	23.000	1575
	23.140	928
	23.640	834
	24.540	343
25	25.340	263
	25.620	2769
	25.700	3756
	25.980	773
	26.460	545

	26.680	611
	26.980	558
	27.420	279
	28.200	1494
5	28.740	123
	29.460	450
	30.020	256
	30.580	124
	31.240	2024
10	31.520	309
	31.900	253
	32.300	233
	33.620	305
	34.820	254
15	35.260	343
	35.860	163
	36.300	159
	37.260	123
	37.680	219
20	38.220	204
	38.700	231
	39.060	173

Although Form I of 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine  
 25 tosylate 1-4 is characterized by the complete group of angle 2  
 theta values listed in Table 1, all the values are not required  
 for such indentification. Form I of 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-  
 pyrazole-3-amine tosylate 1-4 can be identified by the angle theta  
 value in the range of 14.2 to 14.3°. Form I of 1-(2-

fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate 1-4 can be identified by any one of the following angle theta values, or any one of the following groups of angle theta values:

a) 14.24°;

5 b) 14.2 - 14.3° and 21.6 - 21.7°;

c) 14.2 - 14.3°, 20.0 - 20.1°, and 21.6 - 21.7°;

d) 14.2 - 14.3°, 20.0 - 20.1°, 21.6 - 21.7°, and 31.2 - 31.3°;

e) 14.24°, 14.6 - 14.7°, 15.9°, 16.0 - 16.1°, 19.4 - 19.5°, 20.0-20.1°, 21.6 - 21.7°, 22.8 - 22.9°, 23°, 25.6 - 25.7°, 25.7°, 10 28.2° and 31.2 - 31.3°. Additionally, each of the angle 2 theta values from Table 1 can be expressed to two decimal places as follows: 14.24°, 14.66°, 15.90°, 16.02°, 19.46°, 20.02°, 21.68°, 22.84°, 23.00°, 25.62°, 25.70°, 28.20° and 31.24°.

15

Table 2. Powder X-ray diffraction:

1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine Tosylate 1-4, Crystal Form-II

	<u>2θ(2 theta)(degrees)</u>	<u>Intensity(cps)</u>
20	2.220	384
	8.680	4040
	9.500	395
	11.980	3610
	14.560	276
25	15.340	1130
	15.680	238
	16.080	129
	16.720	206
	17.460	190

	17.780	272
	18.200	726
	18.820	1295
	19.160	211
5	20.100	565
	20.520	3939
	20.660	2817
	22.500	1494
	23.640	398
10	24.040	196
	24.420	239
	24.920	889
	25.740	214
	26.080	504
15	26.360	808
	27.100	288
	28.240	1106
	29.320	234
	29.880	581
20	30.280	310
	30.920	267
	32.940	376
	34.280	159
	34.700	358
25	35.420	146
	37.140	161
	37.440	199
	38.360	248
	38.940	398



39.680

209

Although Form II of 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate 1-4 is characterized by the complete group of angle 2 theta values listed in Table 2, all the values are not required for such identification. Form II of 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate 1-4 can be identified by the angle theta value in the range of 8.6 to 8.7°. Form II of 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine tosylate 1-4 can be identified by any one of the following angle theta values, or any one of the following groups of angle theta values:

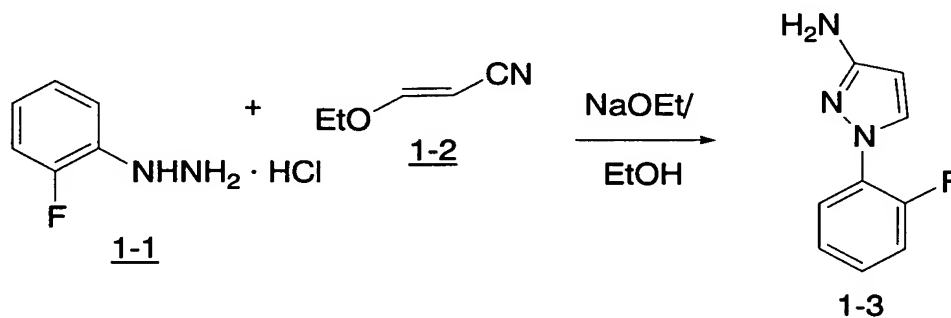
- a) 8.68°;
- b) 8.6 - 8.7° and 11.9 - 12.0°;
- c) 8.6 - 8.7°, 11.9 - 12.0°, and 20.5 - 20.6°;
- d) 8.6 - 8.7°, 11.9 - 12.0°, 20.5 - 20.6°, and 20.6 - 20.7°; and
- e) 8.6 - 8.7°, 11.9 - 12.0°, 15.3 - 15.4°, 18.8 - 18.9°, 20.5 - 20.6°, 20.6 - 20.7°, and 22.5°. Additionally, each of the angle 2 theta values from Table 1 can be expressed to two decimal places as follows: 8.68°, 11.98°, 15.34°, 18.82°, 20.52°, 20.66°, 22.50°, and 28.24°.

Compound 1-4 is also characterized by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The DSC curve for compound 1-3 is characterized by an endotherm with a peak temperature of 140.29°C + 2°C, when obtained under the same measurement conditions as for compound 1-3, Example 1, Step A.

## EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine  
Hydrochloride 2-1

Step A: Preparation of 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-  
Amine 1-3



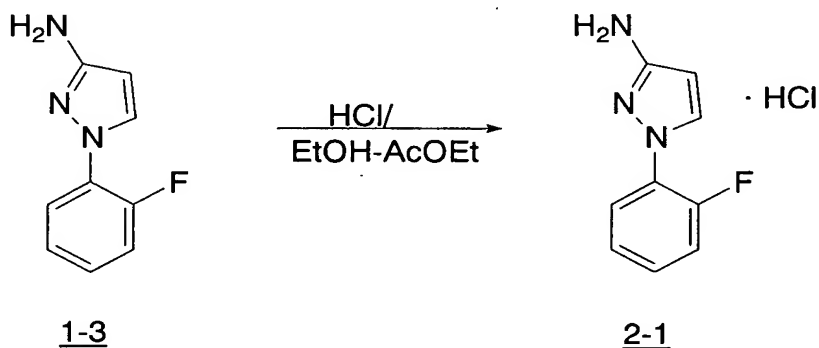
To a suspension of the 2-fluorophenylhydrazine hydrochloride 1-1 (12.5 g, 76.9 mmol, JEMCO) in EtOH (75 mL, 6 volumes) was added 20 weight % NaOEt in EtOH (72.9 g) while keeping the temperature less than 30°C. The ethoxyacrylonitrile 1-2 (13.4 g, Degussa) was then added at 25°C. The reaction mixture was warmed to about 82°C over 30 minutes and then aged for 20 to 28 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature. Water (62.5 mL, 5 volumes) and 6N HCl, to adjust the mixture to a pH between 2.9 to 3.1, were slowly added to the reaction mixture while keeping the temperature below 30°C. The resulting aqueous ethanol solution was stirred at a temperature of about 20°C to 25°C for 1 to 2 hours, then treated with 5N NaOH, to adjust the pH to between 6.5 to 8.0. The resulting solution was concentrated to 150 mL (12 volumes) in *vacuo* at 40°C, and then extracted with toluene (125 mL) two times.

The organic layer was washed with 10% aqueous NaCl (62.5

mL, 5 volumes). Activated carbon (Shirasagi P, 3.5 weight % to 2-fluorophenylhydrazine HCl, 473.5 mg) was added to the resulting solution at ambient temperature and stirred for about 15 to 20 hours. The cake (activated carbon) was washed with toluene (4  
 5 volumes to assay grams of pyrazole, 40.9 mL). The washings were combined with the filtrate to give 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine 1-3.

Selected Signals: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.84 (d, J=2.6  
 10 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=8.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (ddd, J=11.1, 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.14 (m, 2H), 5.77 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (brs, 2H).

Step B: Preparation of the Hydrochloride Salt 2-1



15

A portion of the above organic layer containing 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine 1-3 (115 mL, 51.0 mg/mL, 5.87 assay g (33.13 mmol)) was solvent-switched from toluene to EtOH (29.4 mL, 5 volumes to pyrazole assay). To the solution was  
 20 added EtOAc (5.9 mL, 1 volume to assay grams of pyrazole), followed by 4N HCl in EtOAc (9.11 mL, 36.4 mmol, 1.1 equivalents) at room temperature. Then the 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine HCl salt (0.5 weight % to assay grams of pyrazole, 29.4mg) was

added as seed.

The resulting slurry was aged at room temperature for 1 hour, and then EtOAc (88 mL, 15 volumes to pyrazole assay) was added dropwise at ambient temperature over more than 2 hours. The resulting suspension was aged at ambient temperature for 15 to 20 hours. The batch was filtered, washed with EtOH-AcOEt (1:10; 23.5 mL), EtOAc (11.7 mL), and dried at room temperature under vacuum for 15 hours to give the 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine hydrochloride salt 2-1.

Selected Signals  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  9.18 (brs, 3H), 8.20 (dd,  $J=2.4, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.73 (ddd,  $J=8.0, 8.0, 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.36 (ddd,  $J=8.0, 8.0, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d,  $J=2.5$  Hz, 1H)~

#### Powder X-ray

diffraction: 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine HCl Salt 2-1

	<u>2<math>\theta</math>(2 theta)(degrees)</u>	<u>Intensity(cps)</u>
20	10.580	242
	10.920	1187
	11.740	489
	14.880	377
	17.660	874
25	19.020	192
	19.400	1254
	19.940	2149
	22.080	1911
	22.560	390

	22.820	705
	23.140	640
	23.680	1771
	24.160	405
5	24.680	2102
	26.500	134
	27.060	518
	27.600	1539
	28.260	286
10	29.140	844
	29.860	476
	31.340	534
	32.360	588
	32.900	169
15	33.320	204
	33.700	400
	34.860	795
	35.460	136
	35.820	225
20	36.760	150
	37.400	357
	37.740	177
	38.340	150
	39.380	379

25 Above powder X-ray diffraction analysis data were measured by the same conditions as Example 1 (Step B).

Although 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine hydrochloride salt 2-1 is characterized by the complete group of angle 2 theta values listed in Table 3, all the values are not

required for such identification. The 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine hydrochloride salt 2-1 can be identified by the angle theta value in the range of 19.9 - 20.0°. The 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-amine hydrochloride salt 2-1 can be identified by any one of the following angle theta values, or any one of the following groups of angle theta values:

a) 19.94°;

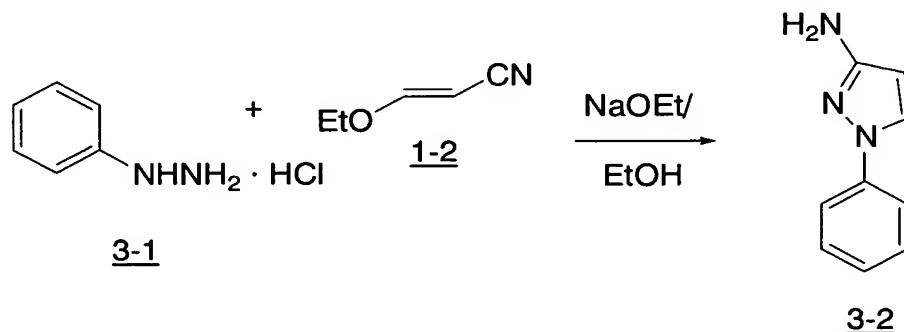
b) 10.9 - 11.0°, 19.9 - 20.0°, and 24.6 - 24.7°; and

c) 10.9 - 11.0°, 19.4°, 19.9 - 20.0°, 22.0 - 22.1°, 23.6 - 23.7°, 24.6 - 24.7° and 27.6°. Additionally, each of the angle 2 theta values from Table 1 can be expressed to two decimal places as follows: 10.92°, 19.40°, 19.94°, 22.08°, 23.68°, 24.68° and 27.60°.

Compound 2-1 is also characterized by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The DSC curve for compound 1-3 is characterized by an endotherm with a peak temperature of 145.65°C + 2°C, when obtained under the same measurement conditions as for compound 1-3, Example 1, Step A.

### 20 EXAMPLE 3

#### Preparation of 1-(2-Phenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine 3-2



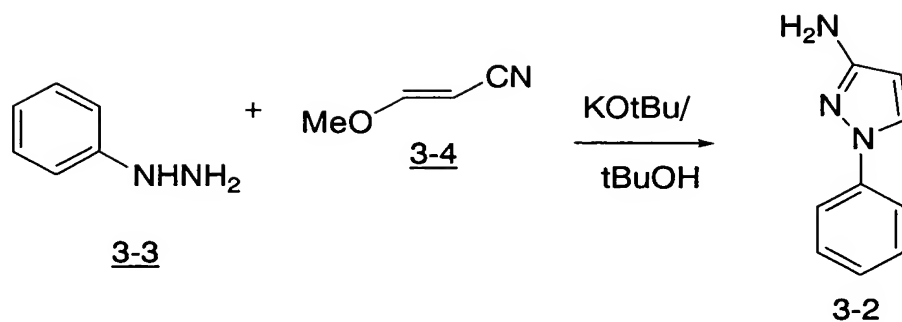
To a suspension of the phenylhydrazine hydrochloride 3-1 (1.0 g, TCI) in EtOH (5 mL) was added 21 weight % NaOEt in EtOH (7.23 mL) while keeping the temperature less than 30°C. The ethoxyacrylonitrile 1-2 (1.33mL, Acros) was then added at 25°C. The reaction mixture was warmed to about 82°C over 30 minutes and then aged for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature. Water (10 mL) was slowly added to the reaction mixture while keeping the temperature below 30°C. The resulting aqueous ethanol solution was extraced with MTBE (20 mL) then the organic layer was washed with 10% NaCl aqueous solution (5 mL). Activated carbon (Shirasagi P, 5 mg) was added to the resulting solution at ambient temperature and stirred for about 1 hour. Concentration of the filtrate and purification of the resulting residue with flash chromatography (heptane/EtOAc = 2:1) gave 1-(2-Phenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine 3-2.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.12 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (dd, J=7.9, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (dd, J=7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (brs, 2H)

Alternatively, 1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-3-amine 3-2 may also be prepared according to the synthethic procedure shown in Example 4.

#### EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of 1-Phenyl-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine 3-2



To a hot solution of *tert*-BuOK (100 g, Tokyo Kasei) in *tert*-BuOH (650 mL) was added phenylhydrazine 3-3 (39.36 mL, Tokyo Kasei). After cooling to ambient temperature, methoxyacrylonitrile 3-4 (33.57 mL, Tokyo Kasei) was added dropwise and the mixture was refluxed for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the solvent was removed by evaporation. To the residue was added water (200 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (200 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. To the residue was added 5N HCl (200 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL) and the precipitated solids were removed by filtration. The filtered layers were separated, and the organic layer was extracted with 5N HCl (100 mL). The aqueous layers were combined and treated with 5N NaOH to adjust the solution to a pH of about 9, then the aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (400 mL + 200 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Wako gel C-300, Wako, EtOAc/hexane 1:9 to 1:1) to give compound 3-2.

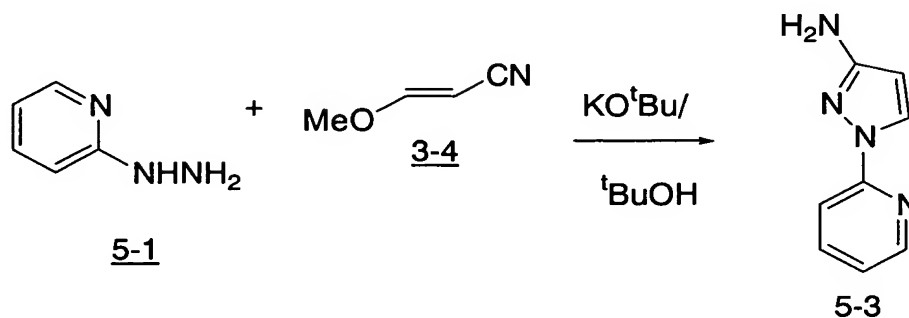
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.11 (d, *J*=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (dd, *J*=8.7, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (dd, *J*=8.7, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (dt, *J*=7.4,



1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (brs, 2H).

# EXAMPLE 5

## 5 Preparation of 1-(2-Pyridyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine 5-3



To a hot solution of *tert*-BuOK (2.7 g, Tokyo Kasei) in *tert*-BuOH (60 mL) was added 2-hydrazinopyridine 5-1 (2.18 g, Aldrich). After cooling to ambient temperature, a solution of methoxyacrylonitrile 3-4 (1.68 mL, Tokyo Kasei) in *tert*-BuOH (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the solvent was removed by evaporation. To the residue was added water and EtOAc. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Wako gel C-300, Wako, EtOAc/hexane 1:2 to 1:1) to give compound 5-3.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.35-8.29 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.09-7.01 (m, 1H), 5.88-5.83 (m, 1H), 3.89 (brs, 2H).

The following 1H-pyrazole-3-amines were prepared by the same procedure using corresponding hydrazine or its hydrochloride

(supplied by Tokyo Kasei Kogyo, Wako Pure Chemicals, Kanto Chemicals, Aldrich Chemical Company or Lancaster Synthesis).

1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

5  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.70-7.55 (m, 2H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 5.22 (brs, 2H)

1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

10  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.90-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.50-6.80 (m, 3H), 5.85-5.70 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H)

1-(2-Methylphenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

15  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.35 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 4H), 5.81 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 3.9 (brs, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H)

1-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.68 (d,  $J=2.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.28 (m, 3H), 6.91-6.79 (m, 1H), 5.86 (d,  $J=2.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.82 (brs, 2H)

20 1-(4-Cyanophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.28 (d,  $J=2.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.85-7.75 (m, 4H), 5.84 (d,  $J=2.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.31 (brs, 2H)

1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

25  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.64 (d,  $J=2.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.29 (m, 2H), 5.85 (d,  $J=2.7$  Hz, 1H), 3.82 (brs, 2H)

1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.67 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.11 (m, 1H), 5.84 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (brs, 2H)

5 1-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.84-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.87 (m, 2H), 5.87 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (brs, 2H)

1-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

10 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.64 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.63-6.55 (m, 1H), 5.88 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (brs, 2H)

1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1H-Pyrazole-3-Amine

15 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.64-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.00 (m, 2H), 5.83 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (brs, 2H).

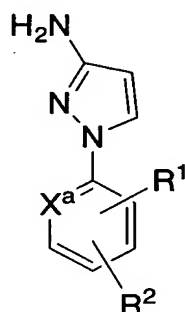
Employing the procedure substantially as described in Examples 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, but substituting the appropriate amines for the 2-fluorophenylhydrazine and phenyl hydrazine starting materials used in these Examples, other substituted pyrazole compounds of formula I may be prepared.

While the invention has been described and illustrated with reference to certain particular embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various changes, modifications and substitutions can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended, therefore, that the invention be defined by the scope

of the Claims which follow and that such Claims be interpreted as broadly as is reasonable.

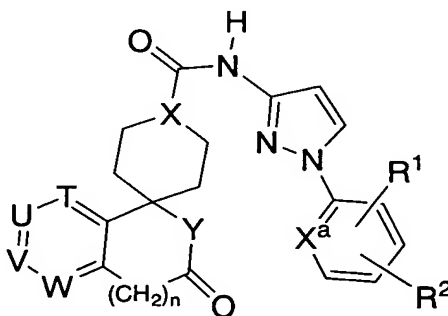
### Industrial Applicability

5       The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of the pyrazole of formula I.



I

10       The compounds of formula I are intermediates useful for the preparation of the spirolactone compounds of formula II.



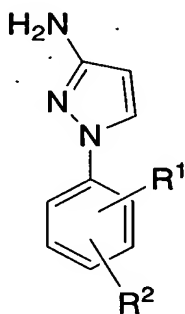
II

15       The compounds of formula II are also useful as agents for the treatment of various diseases related to NPY, including, but not limited to, cardiovascular disorders, such as hypertension, nephropathy, heart disease, vasospasm, arteriosclerosis and the like, central nervous system disorders, such as bulimia,

depression, anxiety, seizure, epilepsy, dementia, pain, alcoholism, drug withdrawal and the like, metabolic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, hormone abnormality, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia and the like, sexual and reproductive dysfunction, 5 gastrointestinal disorder, respiratory disorder, inflammation or glaucoma, and the like.

## CLAIMS

1. A process for preparing a compound of the formula I', or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof,



5

I'

wherein

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 10 (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- 15 (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- 20 (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,
- (14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,

(15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and

(16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

5

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

(1) aryl, and

(2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a  
substituent selected from the group consisting of

10

(a) halogen,

(b) cyano,

(c) lower alkyl,

(d) halo(lower)alkyl,

15

(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

(f) hydroxy,

(g) lower alkoxy,

(h) halo(lower)alkoxy,

(i) lower alkylamino,

20

(j) di-lower alkylamino,

(k) lower alkanoyl, and

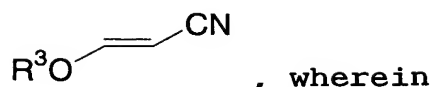
(l) aryl;

comprising the steps of:

25

(a) forming a hydrazine solution;

(b) adding a compound of formula V



V

$\text{R}^3$  is selected from the group consisting of

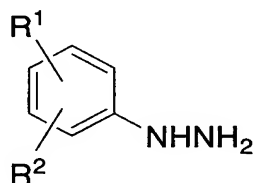
- (1) lower alkyl,
- (2) aryl, and
- (3)  $-\text{CH}_2\text{aryl}$ ,

to the hydrazine solution of step (a) to form a mixture; and

- (c) heating the mixture of step (b) to a temperature between about  $50^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ ;

to afford the compound I', or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof.

2. The process of Claim 1 wherein the hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by dissolving a compound of formula III'



III'

in a solvent.

3. The process of Claim 2, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of

- (a)  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alcohol;
- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and

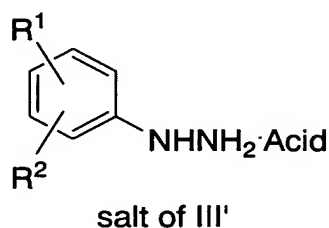


(d) dimethylformamide;  
or a mixture thereof.

4. The process of Claim 3 wherein the solvent is ethanol.

5

5. The process of Claim 1 wherein the hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by treating a salt of a compound of formula III'



with a base in a solvent.

10

6. The process of Claim 5 wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) C<sub>1-4</sub> alcohol;
- (b) toluene;
- (c) tetrahydrofuran; and
- (d) dimethylformamide;

15

or a mixture thereof.

7. The process of Claim 6 wherein the solvent is ethanol.

20

8. The process of Claim 5 wherein the salt of the compound of formula III' is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid salt, oxalic acid salt, hydrochloride salt, hydrobromide salt, dihydrobromide salt, mesylate salt, tosylate salt, besylate salt and sulfate salt.

25

9. The process of Claim 8 wherein the salt of the compound of formula III' is a hydrochloride salt.

5 10. The process of Claim 5 wherein the base is selected from the group consisting of

- (a) sodium ethoxide;
- (b) sodium methoxide;
- (c) lower alkylamine;
- 10 (d) 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene;
- (e) potassium *t*-butoxide; and
- (f) sodium hydroxide.

11. The process of Claim 10 wherein the base is sodium ethoxide.

15

12. The process of Claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- 20 (3) lower alkyl,
- (4) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (5) lower alkenyl,
- (6) lower alkanoyl,
- (7) lower alkylene, optionally substituted with oxo,
- 25 and
- (8) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of
- (1) aryl, and

(2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of

- (a) halogen,
- 5 (b) cyano,
- (c) lower alkyl,
- (d) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (f) hydroxy,
- 10 (g) lower alkoxy,
- (h) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (i) lower alkylamino,
- (j) di-lower alkylamino,
- (k) lower alkanoyl, and
- 15 (l) aryl.

13. The process of Claim 12 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- 20 (2) 2-fluoro,
- (3) 3-fluoro,
- (4) 4-fluoro,
- (5) 5-fluoro,
- (6) 2-chloro,
- 25 (7) 3-chloro,
- (8) 4-chloro,
- (9) 2-difluoromethoxy,
- (10) 3-difluoromethoxy,
- (11) 2-methyl,

- (12) 2-pyridyl,
- (13) 2-quinolyl, and
- (14) 3-quinolyl.

5 14. The process of Claim 13 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) 2-fluoro,
- (3) 3-fluoro, and
- 10 (4) 4-fluoro.

15. The process of Claim 14 wherein both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen.

16. The process of Claim 14 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is  
15 2-fluoro.

17. The process of Claim 14 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>2</sup> is 4-fluoro.

20 18. The process of Claim 1 wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl.

19. The process of Claim 18 wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>,  
25 and -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.

20. The process of Claim 19 wherein R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>.

21. The process of Claim 1 further comprising the step (d) of isolating the compound I'.

22. The process of Claim 1 further comprising the step (e) of  
5 treating compound I' with an acid to form a salt.

23. The process of Claim 22 wherein the acid of step (e) is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, benzenesulfonic acid, and  
10 methanesulfonic acid, or a mixture thereof.

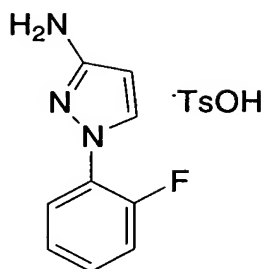
24. The process of Claim 23 wherein the acid of step (e) is  
15 selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, oxalic acid, hydrochloric acid, anhydrous *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid hydrate, benzenesulfonic acid, and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, or a mixture thereof.

20 25. The process of Claim 24 wherein the acid of step (e) is *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate.

26. The process of Claim 24 wherein the acid of step (e) is hydrochloric acid.

25

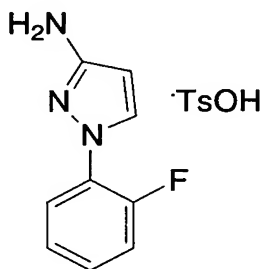
27. A compound of formula 1-4



1-4

or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

- 5 28. A compound which is a crystalline form of the tosylate salt of compound 1-4



1-4

29. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction  
10 pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing an angle 2 theta value of 14.2 - 14.3°.

30. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction  
pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing an angle 2 theta  
15 value of 14.24°.

31. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction  
pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following  
angle 2 theta values: 14.2 - 14.3° and 21.6 - 21.7°.

32. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following angle 2 theta values: 14.2 - 14.3°, 20.0 - 20.1°, and 21.6 - 21.7°.

5

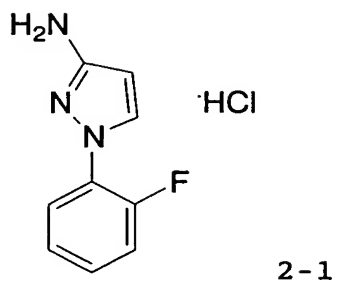
33. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing an angle 2 theta value of 8.6 - 8.7°.

10 34. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing an angle 2 theta value of 8.68°.

15 35. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following angle 2 theta values:  
8.6 - 8.7° and 11.9 - 12.0°.

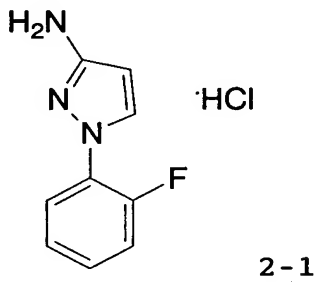
20 36. The compound of Claim 28 having an x-ray powder diffraction pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following angle 2 theta values:  
8.6 - 8.7°, 11.9 - 12.0°, and 20.5 - 20.6 °.

37. A compound of formula 2-1



or a hydrate or polymorph thereof.

38. A compound which is a crystalline form of the hydrochloride  
5 salt of compound 2-1



39. The compound of Claim 38 having an x-ray powder diffraction  
pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following  
10 angle 2 theta value:

19.9 - 20.0°.

40. The compound of Claim 38 having an x-ray powder diffraction  
pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following  
15 angle 2 theta value:

19.94°.

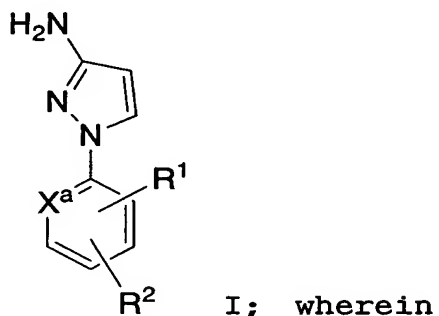
41. The compound of Claim 38 having an x-ray powder diffraction



pattern obtained using Cu radiation containing the following angle 2 theta values:

10.9 - 11.0°, 19.9 - 20.0°, and 24.6 - 24.7°.

- 5 42. A process for preparing a compound of the formula I, or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof,



$X^a$  is CH,  $CR^1$ ,  $CR^2$  or nitrogen;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are both independently selected from the group  
10 consisting of

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) nitro,
- (4) lower alkyl,
- 15 (5) halo(lower)alkyl,
- (6) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,
- (7) cyclo(lower)alkyl,
- (8) lower alkenyl,
- (9) lower alkoxy,
- 20 (10) halo(lower)alkoxy,
- (11) lower alkylthio,
- (12) carboxyl,
- (13) lower alkanoyl,

(14) lower alkoxycarbonyl,

(15) lower alkylene optionally substituted with oxo,  
and

(16) -Q-Ar<sup>2</sup>, wherein Q is selected from the group  
consisting of a single bond and a carbonyl, and

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

(1) aryl, and

(2) heteroaryl,

wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted with a  
substituent selected from the group consisting of

(a) halogen,

(b) cyano,

(c) lower alkyl,

(d) halo(lower)alkyl,

(e) hydroxy(lower)alkyl,

(f) hydroxy,

(g) lower alkoxy,

(h) halo(lower)alkoxy,

(i) lower alkylamino,

(j) di-lower alkylamino,

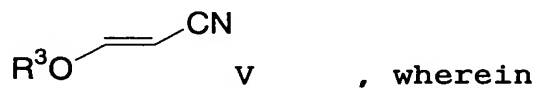
(k) lower alkanoyl, and

(l) aryl;

comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a hydrazine solution;

(b) adding a compound of formula V



$R^3$  is selected from the group consisting of

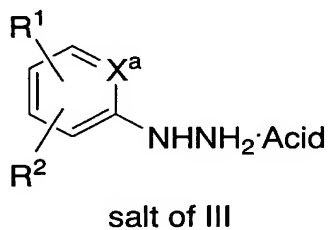
- (1) lower alkyl,
- (2) aryl, and
- (3)  $-CH_2$ aryl,

5 to the hydrazine solution of step (a) to form a mixture; and

(c) heating the mixture of step (b) to a temperature between about  $50^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ ;

10 to afford the compound I, or a salt, hydrate or polymorph thereof.

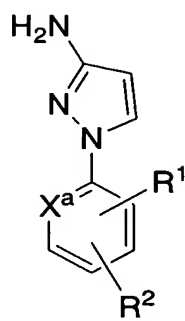
43. The process of Claim 42 wherein the hydrazine solution of step (a) is formed by treating a compound of salt of formula III



15 with a base in a solvent.

44. The process of Claim 43 wherein the base is potassium *tert*-butoxide, and the solvent is *tert*-butanol.

20 45. The process of Claim 42 further comprising the step (e) of treating the compound of formula I

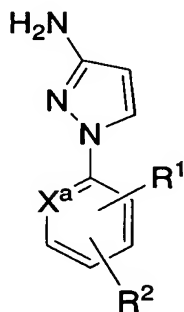


I

with an acid to form a salt.

## Abstract

This invention relates to a process for making pyrazole compounds of formula I.



I